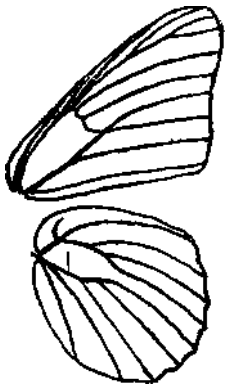
is most common In the region where the insect is found. The species mimicked is *Danais chrysippus,* of which at least three varietal forms or local races are known. The American butterfly conforms in the female sex to the typical *D. chrysippus,* to which it presents upon the upper side a startling likeness. On the under side it is marked much as the male. Expanse, 6, 2.50 inches; $,3.00 inches.

Early Stages.—What has been said as to the early stages in the description of the genus must suffice for the species. But little is as yet accurately known upon the subject.

The range of *H. misippus* is southern Florida, the Antilles, and the northern parts of South America. It is not common on this side of the Atlantic, but very common in Africa, tropical Asia, and the islands south as far as northern Australia.

Genus BASILARCHIA, Scudder

(The **White Admirals**)



Butterfly.—Head large; the eyes are large, naked; the antennae are moderately long, with a distinct club; the palpi are compact, stout, produced, densely scaled. The fore wings are subtriangular, the apex well rounded, the lower two thirds of the outer margin slightly excavated. The first two subcostal nervules arise before the end of the cell. The hind wings are rounded, crenulate.

Egg.—Nearly spherical, with the surface pitted with large hexagonal cells (see p. 3, Fig. i).

Caterpillar.—The caterpillar in its mature state is cylindrical, somewhat thicker before than behind, with the second segment adorned with two prominent rugose club-shaped tubercles. The fifth segment, and the ninth and tenth segments also, are ornamented with dorsal prominences (see p. 8, Fig. 20).

FIG. 106.—Neuration of the genus *Basibrdna*.

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis is suspended by a stout cremaster, the abdominal segments

are
rounded. On the middle of the dorsum is a prominent projecting
boss. The thorax is rounded. The head is rounded or slightly bifid.